BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1863. NO. 219.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 6 00
Two days.....2 00 | Two weeks.....12 00
Three days.....3 00 | Three weeks.....18 00
Four days.....4 00 | One month.....24 00
Five days.....5 00 | Two months.....48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 4.—Not a word of news from any quarter. The only topic of conversation is the weather. Some anxiety is felt to hear from Charleston. No dispatches from there for several days.

The *Herald*, of the 31st, has been received, but contains nothing of interest not already transmitted.

There are indications that the tax bill will soon be put into operation.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Fight at Manassas Gap—Promotions, &c.

RICHMOND, August 4.—Authentic accounts relative to the battle of Manassas Gap, 23d, state that Wright's brigade, after about three hours' fighting, was compelled to fall back about four hundred yards, but rallied and in turn drove the enemy back, completely routing them, and held the position until relieved after night. Our loss, one hundred and sixty-five killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss must have been five times the number, including many field officers, who were seen to fall from their horses.

General Ewell, in his report to Lee, compliments the brigade very highly for their gallantry.

The following promotions have recently been made:—Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of South Carolina, Major General; Col. O. F. Strahl, Tennessee, Col. James Deshler, Alabama, Col. Lawrence L. Baker, North Carolina, Col. Lunsford L. Lomax, Col. P. D. Roddy, Alabama, Brigadier Generals.

Nothing from Fredericksburg to-day by the train, except that there are no Yankees in that vicinity.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

No News at Richmond—All Quiet.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—No news to-night. The Central train has not arrived. The cause of detention not ascertained, though occurring west of Charlottesville. Heavy masses of dark clouds in the western sky indicates a storm in that direction.

WHO GET UP THE WARS?—The following which we find in an exchange, is as true as preaching, especially that part which refers to the preachers and lounging politicians as active instruments in getting up wars and leaving other people to do the fighting:

Prince Eugene, who was one of the very ablest among the renowned generals of his day and who gained honor in many a well fought battle, made the following remarks in relation to war: "The thrist of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honor. It dwells on imaginary insults—it suggests harsh and abusive language—and people go on from one thing to another, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils; as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town."

The following officers from this State, captured at Gettysburg, have been sent from Fort McHenry to Johnston's Island, Lake Erie: Maj C. C. Blacknall, 23d Regt.; Lt. W. W. Nolan 15th N. C. T; Lt. L. C. Gentry, 26th N. C. T., and Lieuts. James Mole and A. McFayden, 63rd N. C. Troops.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change; each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small-horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured.

W. W. PARKER,
Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

MONEY LOST.

A ROLL OF MONEY, AMOUNTING TO A FEW dollars over two hundred, was lost in the streets of this city, on yesterday, the 4th inst., between the office of the Spirit of the Age and the Auction Store of Greech & Litchford. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, or returning it to the loser.

Aug 4-2t A. M. GORMAN.

FOR HIRE.

A NO. 1 WASHER AND IRONER, WITHOUT INcumbrance. Apply to

Aug 5-2t C. L. McNIDER,
Yarborough House.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Aug 3-1w* JOSIAH WOOD, Jailer,
Kinston, N. C.

COPERAS.

ON CONSIGNMENT, BY THE KEG AND BARREL, at reduced price.

August 1-3* JAS. M. TOWLES, *Agent.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

May 14-tf FRANK I. WILSON,
Standard copy Auctioneer

MILITARY NOTICES.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
GRAHAM, N. C., July 29th, 1863.

WANTED—TO HIRE SEVERAL ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to be under the control of the tithe Collectors in the Sixth Congressional District, N. C. Persons having such hands to hire out, will apply at this office to

Aug 1-5t CHAS R. KING,
Capt. & Post Q. M.

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

July 24-2w R. B. BAKER,
Surgeon in Charge.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.

August 4-3t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hoyt, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.

SAM'L S. BIDDLE.

Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH,
July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM J. E. HASKINS, AT CLARKSville, Va., on Saturday, July 25th, 1863, two NEGRO BOYS, about 20 years old—CAIN and JERRY.

They were brought from Washington, N. C., and are probably making their way back in that direction.

They left in company with a negro boy belonging to Col. Biddle of Wake Forrest.

Cain is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, rather stout, a very likely boy and belongs to E. S. Hoyt.

Jerry is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a likely boy, and belongs to Allen Grist.

$100 will be given for either of the boys, or $200 for both.

July 31-5t* J. E. HOYT,
Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders. Address

Aug 1-2taw1m* GEO. W. DEEMS,
Wilson, N. C.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.

Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand-writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received.

Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. WM. E. POPE.
July 24-2w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

Aug 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LOST.

A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES ON RETURNING from church yesterday. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery at this office. Aug 3-3t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to

Aug. 4-5t* W. F. RICE, Ag't.,
Thomasville, N. C.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

A NEW HICKORY BUGGY FOR SALE.

Apply to A. MITCHELL,
Aug 3-6t-($6) Hillsboro', N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum, 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 31-td Auctioneers.
Register and Standard copy till day.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 300 acres three miles from Raleigh.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

July 4-tf THOS. D. HOGG,
Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of

March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*.

July 17-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds. JAS. PIRSSON,

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.

June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by

June 15-3m A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro' N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER,
Aug 4-1w Maj. and A. A. A. G.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.
21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksouville, August 22d and 24th, 1863.
26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.
24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.
25th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.
117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.
41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.
27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.
28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.

SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.
July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
OXFORD, N. C., July 25th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Franklin, Nash, Warren, Granville, Wake and Orange, will assemble all white male persons "between 18 and 45 years of age, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail," at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

40th Reg't N C Militia, Franklin county, at Louisburg, August 20th.
32d Reg't N C Militia, Nash county, at Nashville, August 22d.
37th Reg't N C Militia, Warren county, at Warrenton, August 24th.
42d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 26th.
43d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 27th.
38th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, August 29th and 31st.
39th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 1st.
118th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 2d.
45th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro', September 4th.
46th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro' September 5th and 7th.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer 5th District N. C.

H. W. CAFEEY, Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S.,
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.,
H. C. HERNDON, M. D., } Ex. Bd.
July 29-1w
Standard copy two weeks.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35,00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] R. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at

July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Newbern.

Capt. Owen, from one of the Eastern counties, and who left Newbern on Sunday last, called on us yesterday. He was imprisoned at Newbern four months. He was repeatedly offered his liberty upon the condition of taking the oath, but he declined it, and was finally sent out by flag of truce to Street's ferry and sent into our lines.

Captain Owen says the negro brigade formerly at Newbern has been sent to Charleston, and that there are now only three regiments there. Foster was there on Sunday. The raiders on their return from Rocky Mount, had to wait sometime at Street's ferry for transportation, and could have been easily captured, he thinks, had an effort been made. Our informant says that when the raid was made to Warsaw there were no troops left at Newbern and that the citizens performed guard duty during the expedition. Had a force been thrown between the expedition and the town, as could and should have been done, not only the raiders but Newbern. also, could have been captured. We have but little doubt but that five thousand men could take both Newbern and Washington if speedily attacked, for they have but a mere garrison at each place; and the raids to Warsaw and Rocky Mount were made in very small force, say from four to six hundred.

A prominent citizen of Newbern, who came away when the place was taken and returned only a few weeks ago, came out by the same flag with Captain Owen. He was there some three weeks, and some unkind remarks have been made by persons outside about the visit, but we shall not give currency to any of the many rumors afloat concerning him as we hope and believe that he will be able to give good reasons for his presence in Newbern. If an enemy to us and a friend to the Yankees he should have remained with them. We suppose he visited Newbern with the knowledge and consent of our authorities.

The President's Proclamation.

We publish this morning the proclamation of President Davis calling on absentees and deserters from the army to return, and offering a full pardon and amnesty to all offenders save those twice convicted of the crime of desertion. The President also appeals to the people, everywhere, to use their influence in inducing absentees to return, and we join in the appeal and urge every man and every woman to do all in their power to induce all whose services legitimately belong to the country to hasten to the post of duty. There never was and never can be a time when we shall have greater need for men, and we can perform no more patriotic duty at the present moment than urge deserters and absentees to return.

This appeal is made in good faith and all who return within the twenty days grace allowed, will have all their offences blotted out, but those who refuse to heed the appeal can expect nothing but the severest rigors of military law.

From the East.

The raiders seem to have disappeared from Northampton county and all was quiet at Weldon on yesterday.—Whether they have given up the movement against Weldon, or only moved back to perfect their plans, does not appear. We should not be surprised, however, to hear at any moment that they were moving again in that direction.

From Kinston we have no news. Gentlemen up from the upper part of Craven tell us that all is quiet about Newbern. We suppose the Yankees hardly have a sufficient force there now to get up a raid.

UNACCOUNTABLE.—The heartlessness with which some of the Southern cities treat their own brave defenders, and the caresses and smiles they lavish upon the despoilers of their homes is indeed unaccountable. It seems that the veterans who stood the seige of Vicksburg have been treated like dogs in Mobile. The *Register* of that city, says:

The restaurants, as if in terror at the invasion of of band of marauders, closed their doors. In one instance a soldier thrust his head through a broken pane of glass with a five dollar bill, which he offered for a "piece" of bread, but he could not get it.

Some of these men were in so enfeebled a condition that they could scarcely walk. We have heard of such a party that made application at a late hour to a lady, who furnished them with a plentiful meal of the best her larder afforded, and then provided them with pallets on her gallery. We hope there may have been more such cases, but, with this exception, the treatment of these brave men, so far as we have heard, was scandalous.

We suppose that the Yankees, when they get that city, as they most propably will during the coming fall or winter, will be treated better. They will hardly be treated worse. And all this happens in the most popular and important city in the "Cotton State" of Alabama. Such treatment is great inducement to the Vicksburg prisoners to fight on.

FROM THE NORTH.

We make these extracts from the latest Northern papers:

THE MILITARY PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE—WHAT MEADE WILL DO—A NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS PROBABLE.

The New York *Times*, speculating as to the probable policy Meade means to pursue, says:

It is not possible for us to detect from any manœuvres General Meade has yet made, what front of operations he means to assume—whether the line of the Rappahannock, or one more to the right, towards Culpeper or Gordonsville. It is even not improbable that no active advance "on to Richmond" is intended at all from Virginia—that to the war worn, battle-rent battalions of the army of the Potomac may, for the present, be simply assigned the *role* of keeping Lee in check—holding that powerful rebel army in Virginia, and covering Washington, while active work is carried on elsewhere. All who are capable of taking in the changed aspect of the military situation over the whole field of operations, brought about by the late victories in the Southwest, will be prepared for an entirely new programme. Who knows how much truth there may be in the reports the rebel officers who returned from Vicksburg to Richmond brought with them, to the effect that portions of Grant's army that had left Vicksburg, announced on their departure that "they were going to Richmond?" If such a combination, as we confidently look forward to, shall be speedily effected between the magnificent armies of Grant and Rosecrans, we shall be able to get possession of the great mountain region, which like a wedge, penetrates the heart of the Confederacy. From there we seize the great railroad line leading into Richmond—thus isolating the rebel Capital, and compelling its evacuation. In thus severing them, we compel the evacuation of the whole of Virginia, and the withdrawel of the rebel army into North Carolina. Rosecrans is, even now planted securely within striking distance of Chattanooga, which may be regarded as the great natural bastion on the salient angle of the main line of communications between the East and the West. He only waits combination with Grant, to move on it and on Knoxville.

We shall not be greatly surprised if we have no more advance "On to Richmond," by way of Virginia. But Richmond will be taken. The key to the situation is, as the rebel's rightly conjecture, in the West.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN—HOW IT WAS DONE—FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS SURRENDER.

The rumor of Morgan's capture is confirmed. The Ohio papers give some interesting particulars of the affair. The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald's* account says:

A plan had been laid for the capture of Morgan's entire band. The militia were stationed on a hill overlooking a road which Morgan was expected to traverse, and the cavalry and other regular forces were to occupy positions that would have enabled them to surprise and "bag" the entire rebel command. As the Ninth Michigan cavalry, under Major Way, were moving along the road to take up the position assigned to them, they were mistaken by the militia force for the rebels, and were fired into. This, of course, compelled the cavalry to fall back, and before the error could be retrieved, Morgan and his forces had escape.

General Brooks, commanding the department, had gone to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland & Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about six o'clock Sunday morning with a regiment of six month's Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Colonel Gallagher. They were disembarked at Salineville and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebels, while all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in, Major Way, with 250 men of the 9th Michigan cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previons stampede at Buffington Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, while others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse flesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away, and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard boiled eggs, and a bottle of whisky.

The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterward.

A few of our cavalry were wounded, two or three seriously. Lieut. Fiske was shot through the breast. His wound is dangerous and he has telegraphed to his wife to come from Michigan.

Morgan and the remainder of scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which, it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff, from which there was no escape, except by fighting their way through, or leaping from lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and "came down" as gracefully as the coon did to David Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang surrendered to Col. Shackleford, who was well acquainted with the redoutable "John" and is said to be a distant relative.

THE INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GEN. COOPER—THE FORCE AROUND RICHMOND, ETC.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following intercepted dispatches from President Davis and Gen. Cooper to Gen. Lee, sent while the Confederate army was in Pennsylvania, in reference to a proposition for assembling an army at Culpeper under General Beauregard, and the late Union operations on the Peninsula:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 28, 1863.

General: While with the President last evening, I received your letter of the 23d instant. After reading it to the President, he was embarrassed to understand that part of it which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpeper Court House under Gen. Beauregard. This is the first intimation that he has had that such a plan was ever in contemplation, and, taking all things into consideration, he cannot see how it can, by any possibility, be carried into effect.

You will doubtless learn before this reaches you that the enemy has again assembled in force on the Peninsula, estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 men, from 8,000 to 10,000 of whom are reported to be in the vicitity of the White House and the remainder at Yorktown. It is impossible to say whether the estimated number is correct, as the several accounts vary and are not regarded as altogether trustworthy: but the estimate, making due allowance for errors, is quite near enough to satisfy the most incredulous that he is in this vicinity in sufficient force in cavalry, artillery and infantry, to do much harm, whether his purpose be to make a demonstration on Richmond, or to confine himself to raids in breaking your communications and devastating the country. His efforts in the last case may prove more successful than the first, if we may judge by what took place at Hanover only two days ago, when about 1,000 or 1,200 of his cavallry suddenly appeared there, and did some execution in breaking the railroad, and burning a bridge, some buildings, public stores, &c. It is important that this raid took place only about two days after Gen. Corse's Brigade had left there for Gordonsville. Had it remained at Hanover Junction, it is reasonable to suppose that most of the enemy's cavalry would have been either destroyed or captured, and the property saved from injury. Every effort is being made here to be prepared for the enemy at all points, but we must look chiefly to the protection of the Capital.—In doing this, we may be obliged to hazard some other points. You can easily estimate our strength, and I suggest for your consideration whether, in this state of things, you might not be able to spare a portion of your force to protect your line of communication against attempted raids by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant General,

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding Army Northern Virginia, Winchester, Va.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL: Yours of the 28d received this evening, and I hasten to reply to the point presented in relation to the forces on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. The hopes indulged as to our operations at the time which would intervene between the discharge of the enemy's trained troops, and the substitution for them by others, have been disappointed by the very error against which it was sought by warning to guard. Grant reached the river, got reinforcements, made intrenchments, and General Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition was more than filled by withdrawing troops from Generals Beauregard and Bragg. Gen. Brag is threatened with attack, has fallen back to his entrenched position at Tullahoma, and called on Buckner for aid.

General Beauregard says that no troops have been withdrawn by the enemy from his front since those returned to Newbern, and that his whole force is necessary to cover his line. This being in answer to a proposition to follow a movement of the enemy, said to be to the west, with all his disposable force, pointing him at the same time to the vital importance of holding the Mississippi, and communicating the fear that Vicksburg would fall unless Johnston was strongly and promptly reinforced. D. H. Hill has a small force, part of which has been brought here.—Clingman's brigade is near Wilmington, Colquitt's at Kinston, Martin's, nominal, on the railroad at Weldon, and Col. Cook's, Ransom's and Jenkins' have been brought here; the two last temporarily from the defence of Petersburg and the country thereabouts.

Wise's brigade is, as you left it, engaged in the defence of Richmond, and serving in the country to the east of the city. The enemy have been repulsed in large force at the White House, with indications of an advance on Richmond. We are organizing companies for home duties, and the spirit of resistance is increasing. Corse's brigade, in accordance with your orders, have been left at Hanover Junction. All the artillery, I am informed, was taken away, and the single regiment of infantry, which constituted the guard for the bridges, proved unequal for the duty, as you have no doubt learned. Reinforcements were ordered to go up, but some delay occurred, and they arrived too late to save the bridge or the brave guard who defended it. The Yankees, reported to be three regiments of cavalry, returned from the Central road in the direction of Hanover, (old town,) and nothing has been heard of them since.

It was stated that Gen. H. F. Lee was captured at the house of Mr. Wickham, but I trust that it will prove to be one of the many startling rumors which the newsmongers invent. The advance of your army increases our want of cavalry on the north and east of the city, but except one regiment from North Carolina, I do not know of any which we can expect soon to be available to us. In yours of the 12th. you say: "If any of the brigades that I have left behind for the protection of Richmond, can, in your opinion, be spared; I should like them to be sent me." It has been an effort with me to answer the clamor to have troops stopped or recalled to protect the city and the railroad communicating with your army. Corse's brigade has gone, and Wise's is the only other left by you. Cook's was in North Carolina, and Davis' brigade was sent to complete Heth's division in place of Cook's, and Ransome's and Jenkins' constitute the defences of the south side as far as Weldon, and are relied on for service elsewhere from Wilmington to Richmond.

Gen. Ely is positive that the enemy intend to attack here, and his scouts bring intelligence which, if I believe it, would render no more anxiety for the city than at any former time. I do not believe that the Yankees have such force as is stated, but they have enough to render it necessary to keep some troops within reach, and some at Petersburg, at least until Suffolk is truly evacuated. Do not understand me as balancing accounts in the matter of brigades. I only repeat that I have not any to send you, and enough to form an army to threaten, if not capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army. My purpose was to show you that the force here and in North Carolina is very small, and I may add that the brigades are claimed as property of their command. Our information as to the enemy's intentions may be more full and trustworthy hereaftre. It is now materially greater than when you were here.

Very respectfully any truly yours,
JEFF. DAVIS.

ON THE RISE.—General Toombs passed through the city, yesterday, on his way to his plantation in Southwestern Georgia. He remarked to one of the clerks at the Brown House, speaking of the high price of provisions, that where he stopped the night before, the proprietor of the house would not allow him to settle his bill until he was about to leave, alleging that provisions might rise before morning.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

We find the following, which we commend to the attention of speculators and the stay-at-home war to the last man and last dollar gentry, in the Chattanooga *Rebel*:

The following extract of a private letter from an officer to his wife, will be found to contain truths of interest to others than those for whom it was originally intended:

* * * * * But the present is all we can claim.—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," Infinite Mercy has shut out the future from our vision by an impenetrable veil, and it is an impious curiosity which would lift it and turn it aside. We should be content to let "by-gones be by-gones." It is unmanly as well as sinful to be passing our lives in vain regret at the past, or ineffectual efforts to pry into the future; the present always furnishes employment enough. Never did, a truth of universal application direct itself to the hearts and minds of any people with so great force and emphasis as does this to the men of our country at this particular juncture in its history.

But a few weeks ago, the skies were bright, and we thought the Bow of Peace, which indicated a speedy, if not abrupt termination of the storm was visible. Our hearts beat strong with hope that the occasion for separation being near its end, we should soon be restored to the embraces of our loved ones at home.

"But Linden saw another sight;"

and a temporary disarrangement, amounting almost to despondency with some, has taken the place of this expectation as clouds of adversity and reverses have come thundering up from every horizon. And, surely, the retreat of Bragg, the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the check to Lee's invasion, and the severe pressure upon Charleston, with a measure of success, presents a picture dark and somebre enough, especially as all this came at a time when we supposed the enemy quivering, and had become weaker by the termination of the time of enlistment of hundreds of thousands who were being discharged. What then is the duty of every man in the Confederacy capable of bearing arms? What do the present necessities of our bleeding country call upon them to do? Where is patriotism? Where bravery and love of freedom? I will not ask "have they become women?" for it would be an unjust and false insinuation against the noblest, bravest and best of God's creatures. Oh, if I had control, for a little while, of the shirks who, by buying others to do their duty to their country, their families and themselves, or taking advantage of the technical exemptions which unwise legislation has conferred, have thus far been recreant to these claims which their having the form and semblance of men imposes, how I would glory in putting them in the fore-front of battle. Who can tell how much of noble and brave blood, how many valuable and useful lives might have been saved, had these miscreants and, if they are still deaf to the call of duty, poltroons, been made to fight for their country?

But the truth is public sentiment outside of the army encourages this thing. It does not now, as in the beginning, make men leave their homes to do duty. Public sentiment has become demoralized, and avarice and the love of gain has made of our people a nation of idolaters—worshippers of Mammon. God will not smile on such a people. I believe, as bad as the army is thought to be there is more religion in than out of it. You hear of "revivals" in the army, but of nothing but buying and selling and getting gain out of it. A poor man does not hesitate to give three, and $5,000 even, for a substitute, because, as he will tell you, he can in a little while, make more than that by speculating. Would it not be benevolence in some of our pious and able Chaplains in the army to return and preach "repentance" to the Shylocks at home? Oh, that the women and the press of our country, these most potent of human agencies for the correction of social and political evils, would take this matter in hand and never let it rest until the last mother's son of them had shouldered his musket.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAID ON WEEDON.

The *Examiner* of Monday has the following:

By a gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Weldon, North Carolina, we are put in possession of some of the particulars of the recent Yankee raid from Winton to Murfreesboro', Jackson and Boone's Mill, where they encountered General Ransom, and then back again to Winton, on the Chowan, on their return route at a faster rate than they went. The Yankees came galloping back to Winton at about noon on Friday last, carrying and dragging with them a great deal of stolen property, horses, mules, milch cows, negroes, wagons, buggies; in fact, a specimen of everything that could walk on legs, run on wheels, or be carried in the arms. The force immediately commenced embarking on board the transports and gunboats. They seemed to be in a hurry, and for fear that General Ransom should appear in pursuit, and attempt a ransom of some of the stolen property, pickets were thrown back for several miles.

The Yankee commander was Colonel Speers, the same who led the raid on the Central and Fredericksburg railroad recently, and was too badly frightened to do much harm.

The forces embarked at Winton consisted of 1,700 cavalry, three regiments of infantry, and six pieces of artillery. Dodges' cavalry, a set of thieves, and who have never achieved an exploit in any other line, were along with the command.

They loaded the horses, negroes, and wagons on the transports, but a great many horses and broken down wagons were left upon the shore, to be reclaimed by their owners. They carried off in all about three hundred horses, some four or five hundred negroes, and many wagons and private carriages.

Their robbery of private individuals was systematic and general. Dr. Snead and Lewis Daniels, of Hertford county, were arrested by them, and held during the progress of the raid. No resident was allowad to move about, and no communication was permitted between one plantation and another. This accounts for the secresy which marked the movements of the raiding party.

John Southall, Esq., a resident of Murfreesboro', and who has never been esteemed a secessionist, *per se*, lost all he possessed in the world, at their hands. Horses, flour, grain, negroes, went the way of all things in the Yankee's path. The hotel of James Newsom, at Jackson, was searched and ransacked from garret to cellar, and the proprietor's desk robbed of six thousand dollars in money. Mr. Dickson was robbed of eight thousand dollars, mostly in gold and silver. Samuel Colvert, a Confederate States Quartermaster, was captured and robbed of three thousand dollars, in funds. In some instances, the Yankees got drunk on the liquor stolen from gentlemen's sideboards, and acted like demons. They dashed in the mirrors with their sabres, slashed at the paintings on the walls, hacked the most elegant furniture, and tore up the ladies' and children's clothing.

An old negro named Billy Jones they seized in the road and robbed him of one hundred and fifty dollars. On their retreat the Yankees burned the Murfreesboro' bridge, and Carter's large grain mills. That head "buffalo," Charles Henry Foster, was with the Yankee expedition, and it will afford the public a better estimate of his despicable character, to know he was married in sight of the mill to which the torch was applied, and that Mr. Carter, the owner of the mill, is his father in law! He has a Captain's commission, and is authorized by Lincoln to raise a regiment from among the buffaloes of North Carolina—if so many as a regiment can be found.

For the Progress.]

A BIRTHDAY THOUGHT, AUG. 1st, '863.

TO MISS ——— ———, BY UNUS.

When orient skies in crimson ether steep'd,
The black bird carroled on the willow tree,
As silvery beams through my lattice peep'd,
Then most fondly I thought of thee.

Ere Sol attained his region sublime,
The twinkling dew sipp'd by the tinsel bee;
Ere the tinkling bells lull'd their dulcet chimes,
Full twenty times I'd thought of thee.

As gaud-hued twilight tinged the West,
I know thy bowers with music were fraught,
Oh! that I'd been a listening guest,
But ah! of thee I calmly thought.

As Luna rose with a soft silver beam,
That lav'd in the placid bosom'd sea,
I serenely mused by the purling stream,
And there, fair one, occur'd a secret thought of thee.

Cherry Hill, N. C.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of Monday.

Information received from Culpeper county by the train last evening furnishes us an account of a pretty severe cavalry fight in Culpeper county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old battle field of Brandy Station, on Saturday last.

We could only obtain confused reports of this fight, but from these we gather that the enemy, in a force consisting of some three brigades of cavalry, advanced on our line of pickets in the early part of the day. The picket force was composed of the 12th Virginia regiment, Gen. Mahone's brigade. This force resisted the enemy until Hampton's cavalry came up, when the battle was joined between our cavalry and that of the enemy. During some portions of the engagement the fighting is represented to have been very severe. In the early part of the fight Capt. E. W. Brann, commanding the Grays, from this city, was killed, and his body brought to the city By the Central train last evening.

Hampton's Legion sustained the greater part of the loss inflicted upon us. Col. Black was shot through the hand with a Minie ball, Col. Baker's arm was shattered, and Col. Young received a severe wound in the breast. The Legion is now commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Our cavalry fought them a distance of six miles, gradually falling back upon our infantry supports. The enemy, however, did not afford those supports an opportunity to engage in the fight, but retired as soon as they came up. Our loss was some fifteen killed and from sixty to seventy wounded. The loss of the enemy not known by any one with whom we conversed. It is not improbable that this fight is the immediate forerunner of an engagement on a larger scale.

Passengers by the Central train report that the Yankee General Slocum's corps has crossed the Rappahannock, and is now on the South side of that stream. This movement may be only a feint to cover the movements of the main body in the direction of Fredericksburg.

From Fredericksburg we have nothing later. Everything was reported quiet there yesterday.

THE FLORIDA AND HER COMMANDER.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* has been favored with a sight of a letter from Captain J. N. Maffit, of the Confederate steamer Florida, to his children in Fayetteville. It is dated Pernambuco, Brazil, May 12th, 1863. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well, and very, very busy. *Last night* I saw a gentleman who, ten days ago, dined on board the Alabama with Eugene. He was then very well and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all at home by an English bark. I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fine business. Up to may 11th she has destroyed $9,000,000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels April 22, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. Regards to Mr. Hale, and ask him please to mention (as it may quiet much anxiety) that up to this date all are well on both vessels. I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very terrible upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy. Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear *children*.—May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity.

Letters have been received in this city from Capt. Maffit as late as July 24th. He was then at Bermuda. On entering the port he saluted a British man-of-war with twenty-one guns, and received the same "recognition" in return. He had sent $150,000 in gold to England to the credit of the Navy Department, and had forwarded to this country quite a number of chronometers, compasses and other nautical instruments. Captain Maffit is doing noble service.

The correspondents of Yankee papers state that between the 17th of July and the day on which he cast anchor at Bermuda, he destroyed twelve vessels.—*Rich. Whig.*

MUST HAVE THEM.—Speculators, exempts and those who have bought substitutes are generally in favor of peace whenever and wherever they think there is a chance of getting them in the camp. The following from the Chattanooga *Rebel* will apply very well here:

The country, which always had a right, has now a need for every true and loyal man. No one can doubt that the Confederacy has within itself ample means of realizing the objects it set out to achieve, if properly developed. We grieve to say that there as those here, as elsewhere—but especially in sections where the pressure of war has been less violent—who have been so long used to regard their exemption from service as a "perpetual legacy surviving the ravages of time," that they have become encrusted in their own idleness, sloth and pride. Many of these have gotten seriously to believe that a call upon them is an encroachment upon some special prerogative vested in them, and are abundantly moved with a lofty swell of indignation. These mock patriots are, for the most part, speculative philosophers upon the laws of trade, blockade and war, and practical speculators upon the needs of their fellow men. Each embraces one of the hundred and thirty-three thousand exempts by substitution recorded at Richmond; and well they can afford to remain so at whatever cost required.—But the time has come when substitution must go by the board. Of the number above named, we venture to assert at least three-fourths are daily operators on the vitals of the land, and the idea of such persons successfully shirking the perils which are hourly spread before worthier men, is absurd in the extreme.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf